MR. BENNETT'S CHARGES.

WOUNDED DERVISHES KILLED AFTER OMDURMAN-INDIGNITIES TO THE MAHDI'S CORPSE - PILLAG-

ING THE CITY. E. N. Bennett in The Contemporary Review. It is, of course, an open secret that in all our It is, of course, an open secret that in all our Soudan battles the enemy's wounded have been killed. The practice has ever since the days of Tel-el-Kebir become traditional in Soudanese warfare. At the battle of the Atbara it was announced that three thousand Dervishes had been killed—there was practically no mention of the wounded. Yet even under the deadly fire of wounded. Yet even under the deadly fire of modern rifles the wounded will always largely outnumber the killed—in fact, a proportion of four wounded to one killed would actually be far under the mark. How, then, was it that no wounded were accounted for at the Atbara?

Immediately after the repulse of the first Dervish attack at Omdurman our troops ad-

pervisa active at Children our troops advanced in échelon toward Omdurman, and as I marched with Colonel Lewis's Native Brigade on the right we soon came across dead and wound-ed Dervishes. On our left along the lower slopes of Gebel Surgham a large number of camp-followers and native servants were already busy among the white-clad figures which lay stretched in little groups as our shell fire or the long-range volleys of the Lee-Metfords had struck them down. These looters had armed hemselves somehow or other with rifles, spears, and even clubs, and made short work of any rounded man they came across. Poor wretches wounded man they came across. Foor wretches who in their agony had crawled under the scanty shade of a rock or shrub were clubbed to death or riddled with bullets by the irresponsible brutality of these native servants, who were in such wholesome dread of a Dervish, even when prostrate, that they frequently fired several shots into bodies already dead before they advance to strip, the cornes of its gibbeh hey advance to strip the corpse of its gibbeh

KILLED BY BLACK AND BRITISH SOLDIERS.

This wholesale slaughter was not confined to Arab servants. It was stated that orders had been given to kill the wounded. Whether this was so or not I do not know, but certainly no protest was made when the Soudanese dis-patched scores of wounded men who lay in their path. The Dervishes who were stretched on the sand within a few yards were bayoneted, or, in some instances, stabbed with their own spears. One of the blacks picked up a barbed spear, and, as its former owner still showed some feeble signs of the black with the black spear, and as its former owner still showed some feeble signs of the drow it wish into blacks. life, drove it right into his face, and then, planting his boot upon the Dervish's head, dragged the spear out again by main force and carried off the bloodstained weapon. Arabs who lay further out in the desert at some little distance from the line of march, and happened, unfortunately for themselves, to move or turn over in agony, were immediately pierced by rifle

Now, there does exist a full and ample justifiation for some of this slaughter of the rounded. It has always been found, throughout wounded. It has always been found, throughout the whole series of our campa-gns in the Soudan, that great risk was incurred in approaching an armed Dervish lying wounded upon the ground. Instances are undoubtedly on record of British troops having been shot by wounded Arabs, sometimes in the most treacherous fashion. I have myself seen a wounded Baggara raise himself from the ground and fire his Remington at our column as it marched past. The bullet went high and passed over our heads. Another Dervish suddenly rose up and stabbed no less than seven Egyptian cavalrymen beless than seven Egyptian cavalrymen be

fore he was despatched.

Nevertheless, the actual instances in which our men have been injured by wounded Dervishes are, after all, extremely few in number, vishes are, after all, extremely few in number, and in any case it does not seem fair, because of occasional acts of treachery on the part of individuals, to decree the slaughter of the wounded indiscriminately. Every one who has had any experience of Soudanese warfare will admit the perfect right of a soldier to kill a wounded enemy who levels his rife or attempts to use his spear. And as the Dervish is often as crafty as he is fanatical, it may be conceded that a wounded Arab had he as a precaution against injury, by any troops who find it necessary to march past him. But no justification whatever exists for the butchery of unarmed or manifestly helpless men lying wounded on the ground. This certainly took place after the batmanifestly helpiess men lying wounded on the ground. This certainly took place after the battle of Omdurman. Dervishes who lay with hattered legs or arms, absolutely without weapons, were bayoneted and shot without mercy. This unsoldierly work was not even left to the exclusive control of the black troops; our own British soldiers took part in it.

ensue, and in several cases I have walked up to hopelessly wounded men intending to shoot them through the head, but found that they them through the head, but found that they were practically unconscious, and so left them alone. If one sees a man absolutely eviscerated by a shell and still alive, surely the best and kindest service one can render him is to put a bullet through his heart or brain. During one of our campaigns against the Pathans a British sergeant was captured by the enemy and horribly tortured. Among other horrors his eyes had been torn out and he was partially flayed. I knew one of the party who found him in this terrible condition, and he told me how the sergeant's best friend, with tears rolling down his cheeks, put the muzzle of his Martini against the victim's head and killed him in mercy. At the same time many people view the practice of euthansais with horror, and in no case can it be justified unless one is absolutely certain that recovery is impossible. Hence the plea of "putting them out of their misery" cannot serve to excuse the indiscriminate slaughter of our Soudan campaigns.

Another palliation which is offered in defence of finishing off the wounded is that the Dervishes of finishing off the wounded is that the Dervishes always kill our wounded and mutilate our dead. This is undoubtedly true: but the Dervishes might use the first half of this argument against ourselves, for the practice began at Tel-el-Kebir, and the news no doubt spread southward that the Inglizi killed their wounded enemies. Moreover, a disciplined force under a European general ought to be above reprisals. It is worth remembering, too, that not a single white prisoner was put to death by either the Mahdl or Khalifa despite the fact that some of them had borne arms against the former.

Of course, as long as human nature continues on its present lines there will always be a diffi-

Of course, as long as human nature continues on its present lines there will always be a difficulty in observing the laws of war amid the intextication of victory, or in the face of desperate resistance, when men's blood is hot and the frenzy of slaughter is strong upon them. Under such conditions as these much may fairly be conceded to one's natural impulses, but at Omdurman no such ground could possibly be alleged for our slaughter of wounded Dervishes. In a battle where the casualties on one side amount for our slaughter of wounded Dervishes. In a battle where the casualties on one side amount to 2 per cent, and on the other to over 60, there is absolutely no room for that wild and unbridled fury which occasionally overtakes civilized troops who have at length triumphed over a formitable enemy after long hours of hard and sanguinary fighting. Any man who, after the killing and wounding of 26,000 Dervishes, with the total loss to his own side of some 500 casualties all told, was still unsatisfied and lusted after the blood of wounded men, must be little better than a brute beast.

DERVISH WOUNDED LEFT TO DIE.

No attempt was made, either on the day of the battle or next day, to do anything for the wounded Dervishes. Thousands of these, who had feigned death or else escaped it by having fallen well out of the line of our advance, were left lying on the desert without food or surgical help—and, worst of all, without water. To lie for two days without water in the heat of a Soudan August is bad enough, but when the natural thirst is augmented by the fever which invariably accompanies gunshot wounds the torture must be terrible. On September 4 a number of British soldiers were sent out to count the dead, and they carried with them water for the wounded. This somewhat belated generosity helped to alleviate the misery of several hundreds of Dervishes who were found to be still alive, but no attempt. I believe, was made to afford them surgical assistance or to convey them to a place of shelter. Of course, the first care of the Army Medical Corps must be bestowed upon its own wounded, but in our case the military surgeons Medical Corps must be bestowed upon its own wounded, but in our case the military surgeons were so numerous and the hospital arrangements so excellent that surely some help might have been afforded to the wounded wretches lying about the desert four miles away, after our comparatively trifling number of wounded had been carefully attended to. In the case of the thousands of wounded men who managed to escape on foot or were carried off the battlefield miles away into the desert, it was, of course, impossible to render medical assistance. But, as it was, hundreds of wounded Dervishes who had failed to escape from the field were left to perish miserably within easy reach of our succor had it been forthcoming. been forthcoming.

LOOTING IN OMDURMAN.

Let us turn to Omdurman itself. The city was formally surrendered to the Sirdar as he rode in at the close of the battle on September 2. As I did not actually witness the surrender.

having marched in some distance behind the Sirdar, let me quote the words of an officer who was present at the scene:

"Presently three men advanced slowly to meet the victorious General. They knelt in the roadway, and presented him with the keys of the city itself, and of the various public buildings—the prison and the arsenal. He accepted their surrender and spoke words of peace. Rising swiftly, they shouted out the good news, and thereupon from every house, men, women and children appeared in the joy of relief from fear."

MR. DEPEW, GUEST OF HONOR.

THE REPUBLICAN DINNER FOR THE SENATOR-ELECT.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING TO HONOR

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CLUB—SPEECHES BY JUDGE OLCOTT,

What followed? All that night Soudanese What followed? All that night Soudanese troops roamed at large about the city. All night long shots were being fired. What precisely happened nobody will ever know, but when a Soudanese soldier goes looting, with a rifle in his hands, he pays little attention to "the honor, family rights, life and property of individuals!" For the three next days the pillage of the surrendered city continued. As one entered the town one was continually met by little groups of soldiers carrying loot of all kinds. On September 3 I came across two British soldiers who had forcibly seized a bag of money and were carrying it off to the camp. A native servant brought his master a roll of richly worked cloth, some beautifully inlaid boxes, and, to crown all, a large elephant's tusk. The man declared that if he had known the value of the ivory he could have brought half a dozen.

SHELLING THE MARDIS TOMB.

Our howitzer battery was ordered to shell not only the defences of Omdurman—a perfectly justifiable proceeding—but the Mahdi's tomb, which lay in the very centre of the town. On the evening of the 2d, after the Sirdar had taken possession of the city and its defenders had escaped or been killed, shells were again thrown among the crowded houses round the Khalifa's palace—one of these projectiles, in

thrown among the crowded houses round the Khalifa's palace—one of these projectiles, in fact, killed Mr. Howard, the correspondent of "The New-York Herald."

The third Lyddite shell, which was fired from over the river at a range of 3,150 yards, struck the top of the Mahdi's tomb, and subsequently better hits were scored, which tore huge rents in the dome and completely wrecked the interior. better hits were scored, which tore huge rents in the dome and completely wrecked the interior. The 50-pound shells which missed their mark fell against the surounding houses and streets, and did terrible execution. In one spot, close to the Khalifa's palace, a ring of eight bodies, some of them horribly contorted, marked the spot where a shell had burst.

Surely the bombardment of tombs is rather unworthy of British artillery! But what followed was a still greater outrage upon Moslemsentiment and religious feeling. No creed pays more profound respect to the dead than that of Mahomet. The violation of a grave or the removal of a headstone is most repugnant to Ori-

moval of a headstone is most repugnant to Ori-entals of this faith. The valuable land which is covered by the vast cemeteries round Stamboul is never secularized for building purposes, though many Turkish Moslems now bury their dead over the water near Scutari, from the be-lief that infidels will in the future gain possession of Constantinople and desecrate the rest ing-places of the faithful. Yet at the close of the nineteenth century a British commander the nineteenth century a British commander, not content with descerating a tomb, actually orders a dead man's body to be torn out of its grave! The embalmed body of the Mahdi was dug up, the head wrenched off, and the trunk cast into the Nile. It is almost incredible that the disinterment and mutilation of a dead body which had lain in the grave for more than ten years should have been possible under a general whom "Christian" England is now delighting to hoper! The act is nothing more or less ing to honor! The act is nothing more or less than a return to the barbarism of the Middle

KILLING NON-COMBATANTS.

There was another feature in our capture of Omdurman which was truly deplorable. By the time we had repulsed the last Dervish attack and were rapidly advancing upon Omdurman, the streets leading to the southern exits of the town were cro-kded with fugitives. In addition to mounted Baggaras and Dervish infantry, a chaotic mass of non-combatants, men, women and children, dragging after them camels, horses and donkeys, laden with goods and chattels—all this confused stream of human beings and anithis confused stream of human beings and animals was pressing madly forward in panicstricken flight. Orders were given to fire upon
the fugitives, and, as the artillerymen on the
gunboats from their raised positions could see
well over the walls, a deadly fire was opened
upon the crowded thoroughfares. One street
especially, which led down to the river, was
swept by a frightful hall of Maxim bullets,
which mowed the fugitives down in scores.
It is, of course, perfectly permissible for a victorious army to fire upon a flying enemy, or to
send cavalry in pursuit. But when a vast crowd

torious army to fire upon a hying enemy, or to send cavalry in pursuit. But when a vast crowd of non-combatants accompanies the flight of the soldiery, a terrible responsibility is undertaken in opening Maxim fire on such a multitude indiscriminately. Next day some five hundred dead bodies lay scattered about the streets of Comdurman, and among them were corpses of women and little children. A little group of the women and a man were standing on the "PUTTING THEM OUT OF THEIR MISERY."

It may, of course, be urged that it is better to finish off a desperately wounded man than leave him to die a lingering death on the burning sand. Personally I sympathize with the view when it is absolutely certain that death must should be applied by the consult of the standard of the consultation of the sympathic with the view when it is absolutely certain that death must should be applied by the consultation of the consult women with a revolver.

MR. BENNETT CONTRADICTED. DERVISH PRISONERS CARED FOR-LOCTING DONE BY THE ENEMY.

From The London Telegraph. The assertion by Mr. Bennett that orders had been given to kill the wounded is absolutely the first I have heard of such a thing. It sounds incredible, and I honestly believe it to be cruelly

untrue.

The Soudanese troops, in marching to their front through a vituperous enemy, had to make sure of their footsteps. As a matter of accuracy, even when extended in echelon, the troops did not pass over half of the area of the field of battle.

battle.

Mr. Benneit's jejune suggestion that the Sirdar should have led his troops away from where the wounded Dervishes lay, taking his men to the river's side, scarcely merits notice. Had the General shown timidity of that kind or avoided the battle-field, there were still twenty-odd thought the course who plucking up course. and Dervishes who, plucking up courage from the act, would have made it hot for us later that

the act, would have made it hot for us later that day in Omdurman.

Perhaps as good an answer as any to this rigmarole accusation is that there were nine thousand, and later eleven thousand, wounded Dervish prisoners being cared for by the two army medical staffs, British and Egyptian, in Omdurman.

He (Mr. Bennett) did not, but I did, march behind the Sirdar into Omdurman. The commander and his staff bore the "sniping" with singular magnanimity. For two or three hours the indiscriminate firing at the Sirdar and troops went on.

Only one brigade and a battery went into the

Only one brigade and a battery went into the city in the first instance. Such looting as took place during the afternoon and night was done by the poorer natives of the town, who found us so lenient that they sacked the Khalifa's granary and the houses of the fugitive Emirs and Sheiks.

He is entirely wrong, also, in stating that the howitzer battery fired Lyddite shells after our entry into Omdurman, or that a piece of one of these misslies killed Mr. Howard. The shots in question came from the 15-pounders and Maxims upon the Khalifa's house, from which several hundred Dervish riflemen were attacking hundred Dervish riflemen were attacking the column.

A CAUTIOUS DENIAL

From the Spectator.

From the Spectator.

That wounded Baggara were shot seems certain, as also that they provoked their fate by murderous treachery, but officers present on the field, especially Colonel Townshend, who was Commandant in Omdurman, deny the other allegations point by point, and are supported by Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph." Lord Kitchener hotiy repudiates the libel, and all concerned seem willing to stand investigation. Our own impression from the whole correspondence is that Mr. Bennett, disliking the Sirdar, who is harsh to correspondents, gave too credulous an ear to stories from native servants, who are entirely untrustworthy. There will always be isolated incidents of cruelty in every battle, many men practically losing their reason; but Lord Kitchener is the last man to indulge the blood-thirst of troops under his command—not from humanity so much as from a thorough knowledge that any breaking loose is fatal to discipline. The exhumation of the Mahd's body, and the cutting off of its head, which are also alleged, were doubtless sanctioned in order to a stroy the Dervishes' belief, the removal of the head will greatly puzzle Azrael when he flies abroad to summon the dead to Judgment.

SURRENDER OF DERVISHES.

REMAINING FORCE OF AHMED FEDIL CAPIT-ULATES TO THE BRITISH.

Cairo, Jan. 18.-The whole remaining force of Ahmed Fedil, the only unconquered Dervish chieftain, numbering about two thousand men, has surrendered to the British gunboat Metommeh, on the Blue Nile. Fedil escaped in a southerly direction.

MR. DEPEW. MR. CHOATE

AND OTHERS.

The Republican Club was ablaze with enthuslasm ast night. The occasion was a dinner given by the club for Chauncey M Depew in honor of his elecion as United States Senator. Mr. Depew is president of the club, and therefore every one in the club felt especially happy over the honor paid him. The clubhouse was handsomely and appropriately decorated and the dinner was thoroughly guest of honor he relinquished his place as presiding officer to ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, who presided with grace and delicate humor. Mr. Olcott's witty and bright remarks were heartily enjoyed. At the central table, aside from Mr. Depew and Judge Olcott, were General Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, ex-Senator Warner Miller, John W. Vrooman, John Proctor Clarke, General Anson G. McCook, Joseph H. Choate, Samuel McMillan, Mortimer C. Addoms, Wallace C. Andrews, Judge James A. Bianchard, P. C. Costello, George H. Daniels, J. W. Dwight, W. L. Findley, James W. Howes, Charles F. Homer, Willfam Leary, Arthur L. Merriam, John Sabine Smith,

James Talcott and Albert Tilt.

Among the other guests present were General Henry L. Burnett, J. Adams Bishop, Henry Birrell, C. N. Bovee, jr., Hal Bell, L. L. Bonheur, Frank Brainerd, James S. Barcus, H. H. Benedict, Philip Bloch, J. S. Carreau, Magistrate Leroy B. Crane, Philip Carpenter, Munroe Crane, Alexander Caldwell, ex-Judge William N. Cohen, Colin S. Carter, A. R. Conkling, H. R. De Milt, Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel, C. H. Denison, R. E. A. Dorr, Richard Deeves, Senator N. A. Elsberg, F. Ferguson, A. H. Gleason, N. M. Gignoux, A. Gruber, M. E. Haviland, S. V. V. Huntington, William T. Houston, W. H. Hume, J. G. Hart, E. C. Jones, G. Gunton, Isidor Lewi, J. Edgar Leaveraft, J. S. Lehmaler, R. Murphy, W. Jenks Merritt, George A. Morrison, Robert A. Murray, James E. March, H. E. Murphy, A. Naumberg, W. W. Niles, C. P. Norcross, James Owens, F. T. Proctor, C. G. Patterson, F. H. Part-Newton L. Schloss, Jefferson Sellgman, L. M. Stanton, C. Shongood, F. C. Schaeffler, A. W. Soper, Charles Tremain, Charles H. Treat, J. L. Wandling, W. R. Wilcox, C. A. Whipple, H. P. Wilds, C. H.

When Mr. Olcott arose, after the coffee cups were

THE GUEST INTRODUCED

He said, in introducing Mr. Depew: While at his feet expiring Faction lay, No contest left but who should best obey; No farther blessing could on earth be given— The next degree of happiness is Heaven.

If the Dean has an astral presence which his volition controls, I know that this is the gathering to which he has elected to send it to night. And, in the light of recent events, and realizing that the departed spirits, when we do hear from them, have ever evidenced that the place of their solourn is no place for the cultivation of good English verse, I can see the presence of Dean Swift writing upon the wall over our distinguished guest's head:

At his blest feet Faction's career lies smote, Killed by the unanimity of Legislature's vote. Our statesmen, wont to fight, agree like ladies— Depew has made a Heaven out of Hades.

Depew has made a Heaven out of Hades.

For not only did the lion of Tioga County and the lambs of Columbia and Rensseiaer sit down together with all our representatives at the love feast which followed the only unanimous selection of a Republican candidate for Senator from the State of New-York, but to-night at this board there meet leaders of all shades of Republican complexion in this State to attest the satisfaction which is universal in our party at the event which we now celebrate. Nor is the satisfaction confined to our party, for we but voice the sentiment of all the people of the State and Nation in declaring that our legislators have sent to the United States Senate a man who will represent us with consummate ability and honor.

This man's rise to eminence examples the hope of American boyhood. With no baptismal gift but that which every child may possess, with no adventitious aids but those which had their advent in his own energy and ambition; with neither silver spoon nor golden opportunity save such as is within the grasp of any son of any citizen, this man has made himself a master among men, a master of thought and accomplishment, of finance and state-craft.

retary Bliss. Both men wrote congratulating Mr. Depew upon his election, while Judge Olcott remarked also that Senator Platt had personally conveyed his felicitations to his future colleague in the Senate. When Mr. Depew rose to reply he was met with a tumultuous greeting. Many of the guests, in order to add to the intensity of their enthusiasm, climbed upon chairs, while it was fully two minutes before the vociferous outburst subided sufficiently to allow Mr. Depew to begin his address. The newly elected Senator was at his best. He frankly admitted the gratification he felt at his election, and as he proceeded to outline the policy he would follow in the Senate his speech was frequently broken in upon by long-drawn-out

cheers. MR. DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Mr. Depew's speech was as follows:

MR. DEPEW'S SPEECH.

Mr. Depew's speech was as follows:

It gives me great pleasure that the first formal greeting upon my election by the Legislature today to the United States Senate should come from my associates in the Republican Club. Greatly as I appreciate the honor, that appreciation is enormously increased by the unanimity of the party action, by the cordial approval of political friends and opponents and by the fact that the office is to represent in part the State of New-York. It could hardly be expected that within eight hours after the declaration of the ballot there should be a formal speech or anything in the nature of an inaugural address. It is one of the unwritten laws of that mysterious institution known as the courtesy of the Senate that the new member shall sit at the feet of the older Gamaliais in awe and slience for two years. The general legislation of the country, however, grants certain exemptions to men who have passed sixty years of age.

I enter upon my duties free from pledges. I have no obligations of any kind, except to meet, to the extent of my ability, the expectations of my constituents and to promote the welfare of the country and of our State. I will except only the gratitude which I feel toward my political friends whose loyalty and love have been so conspicuously and gratefully my best possessions these many years. If I was asked to state what effort of a busy life gives the most gratification, the answer would be this. Some twenty years ago, at a time when there was extreme friction and frittation against the ralironads and their management in our State, I determined to exhaust every effort to take the raliways out of politics and make the raliway business the same as any other pursuit. State supervision by a commission, publicity, the abolition of discrimination and favoritism have accomplished this desired result. I labored to have placed upon the Commission a worker from the ranks of raliway men, so that the employes should be represented in the State control. The wise

SUCCESS OF THE MEASURES.

The success of these measures is evidenced, first, by the fact that with some thirty millions of freight transactions conducted by the Central Road during the last year of my administration as president, involving property worth hundreds of millions of dollars, with some twenty millions of passengers carried, with constant discussions and suggestions with the hundred and twenty-five cities and villages through which the railroad runs, less than a dozen complaints have reached the Railway Commission.
These complaints have been of trifling character,
and in the aggregate have not involved the value of
a single one of the thirty millions of freight transactions.

and in the aggregate have not involved the value of a single one of the thirty millions of freight transactions.

The other and pleasing illustration is a personal one—that the delegation from the State of New-York for almost the only time in its political history was unanimous in its choice for the Presidential candidate of the United States in 1888, and now for the first time in our political history has unanimously chosen the same candidate for Senator of the United States.

I believe that every company which owes its existence to a charter from the State or the National Government should be subject to the most rigid scrutiny and supervision by the State or National Government. I believe that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be strengthened in its power, its discretions and its judicial dignity. It is one of the elements which is rapidly solving the railway problem, that no interest or combination of interests any longer controls a majority of the stock of our great railway corporations, but that the stock is distributed so widely that it is held by individuals mostly of limited means, estates, institutions which hold the savings of the workingmen and working women, and the reserve for the protection for their policies of life insurance. Thus the voting control of these great corporations is more than three-fourths of it in the hands of the thousands upon thousands of the small investors of the country. New-York is now the second city in the world in population, and the first in the magnitude of its manufacturing interests and its commercial and financial transactions.

SHOULD SETTLE GOLD STANDARD BY LAW.

whole country. The restrictions placed upon commerce at this port should be removed, and this should be made as far as possible a free port.

should be made as far as possible a free port. Every obstruction should be taken away, so that into this unequalled harbor can enter at all times the largest ships of the world.

The gold standard should be so settled by legislation that it can be disturbed only by legislation that frean be disturbed only by legislation that frean be disturbed only by legislation another the will of a majority of the people through their representatives in Congress, and not by the whim of a President. Currency, which is the life blood of the Nation's commerce and prosperity, must be both sound and elastic. Reform need not necessarily be radical or experimental. We should break the endiess chain by adopting the suggestion of the President that greenbacks paid into the Treasury for gold can only be taken out for gold. We should allow banks to be organized for the need of small communities with a capital of \$20,000, and allow the hanks to issue currency to the par of their National bonds. With the stability thus secured we can move as it may become necessary to other measures.

Since May we have been making history. From an isolated country, little known as to our resources and strength, we have become one of the

Since May we have been making history. From an isolated country, little known as to our resources and strength, we have become one of the great Powers of the world. We celebrated in 1892 the discovery of America by Columbus four hundred years ago. Then the great explorer added to the Spanish Crown the North and South American continents and the Isands of the Westerr seas. A new Nation, founded upon new principles of government and moved by the resistless impulses of the liberty which had made it free and great in a hundred days broke the power of Spain and removed its despotism forever from the Empire of Columbus.

RATIFY THE TREATY.

The issues presented by the victories gained by our Navy and our Army are too grave and farreaching for discussion to-night, but I am convinced that the first duty of the Senate is to ratify the treaty of peace with Spain. So long as that treaty is under discussion or in doubt Spain is necessarily a silent participant in the debate and its results. Let the treaty be ratified, let diplomatic relations be resumed between Spain and the United States, between the new Spain and the United States, then the patriotism, the wisdom and the statesmanship of our country will adjust our relations to these new possessions and formulate for them governments.

United States, then the patriotism, the wisdom and the statesmanship of our country will adjust our relations to these new possessions and formulate for them governments.

I do not share the apprehension entertained by many people, for whose judgment I have the profoundest respect. Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines have never yet experienced the henefits of a government of law and liberty. From rapacity to security, from oppression to freedom; from arbitrary power to justice, frem ignorance to education; from the merciless suppression of intelligence, enterprise and ambition to training in self-government, is the sulf between revolution and contentment, between revolt and peace, between missry and happiness. Seventy-five thousand British soldiers supporting the institutions of justice and the recognition of native rights govern three hundred millions of people in India. The Dutch have redeemed from tribal ferocity and made a happy and producing people of the thirty millions in their East Indian possession, and have there an army of only fourteen thousand men.

The German Emperor, a brilliant and energetic ruler, in the efforts he makes to extend the sphere of German commerce and coionization, said last Sunday; "I care nothing for Africa. The markets and opportunities for commerce and trade in the future are in the Far East." The unsurpassed mineral and agricultural opportunities of our Pacific slope are only partially developed because of its distance from European and Eastern State markets; but with China open to us, with our foothold in the Philippines and midway Hawall, there will come to the Golden Coast a new birth for its farms and its miles which will add incalculably to the wealth, employment and population of the Pacific From wars come victories, from victories come territories, from the power of conquest comes the power to capture, to hold and to govern. Nations no more than individuals can escape obligations which come to them unsought. If Dewey had not entered Manila Bay then we would not have ha

PARTY MAN, BUT NOT PARTISAN.

While giving to the Administration of President McKinley a loyal support, while living up to the principles and promises of the Republican party. hope to be as Senator a party man, but not a partisan. The generous and flattering compilhope to be as Senator a party man, but not a partisan. The generous and flattering compilment which has been paid to me by almost the entire Democratic press and by Democratic politicians with whom I have been in lifelong political antagonism is one of the unique and charming incidents of this canvass. They do not expect me to be otherwise than a Republican, it outside of measures which are purely of a party and political character I hope that they will feel, as they will certainly find, a representative in the Senate whose greatest pleasure it will be to have them feel that he is their representative to whom they can freely come and with whom they can frankly consult.

I long since discovered that life is too short and the opportunities for happiness too few to harbor emmities or waste time in executing revenges. The most wretched people are those who in the sail and bitterness of spirit are more or less miserable, as they think their poisoned arrow has punctured the victim and created a painful irritation. I have found friends and friendship filling to the full the measure of the joys, the ambitions and the achievements of life. Through my friends, to the multitude of my countrymen and countrywomen with whom for ever a quarter of a century I have discussed the Church, politics, education, worka-day problems and every phase of human effort, and with whom I have laughed and made merry, and who in return have given me so much enloyment by their good will and "good luck to you," through you I send them to-night hail and greeting, to you and to them I say in no respect has the Senator changed the man.

Dr. Depew, the Republican Club is proud of you:

nay, the world shares its pride. Your friends bid you gospeed, and America joins, with the heart of faith, in the prayer.

Before introducing the Senator-elect Judge Olcott

GENERAL TRACY ON NATIONAL ISSUES.

read letters of regret from Elihu Root and Sec- General Benjamin F. Tracy spoke after Mr. Senate, General Tracy said that New-York had no only honored Mr. Depew, but had honored itself, and had also in some small degree recompensed the honesty and fidelity of the forty years' service which the new Senator had given to his party. General Tracy glowingly predicted the success which Mr. Depew would achieve in the National Senate, and then proceeded to remark upon the great crucial questions which the country would have to decide during the next few years. Cir-cumstances as the result of the war had forced conditions upon the country which had to be seri-ously met, but the solution of what now appeared to be difficulties, he predicted, would be achieved in such a manner as to add to the country's glory. General Tracy went on to speak of National questions, and advocated the construction of the Nica-

He urged the building of an effective navy, and while contending that the Filipinos were not capable of self-government or fitted to take a part in the legislation of the United States, he declared that he was an enthusiastic expansionist. Ex-Senator Warner Miller followed. address was brief, he made many graceful and elo-

quent references to the guest of the evening. General Stewart L. Woodford, ex-Minister to Spain, was then introduced, and was greeted with cheers. His address began a series of short speeches, which included some of the best things of the evening. General Woodford began by humorously referring to his age in comparison with hat of Mr. Depew.

"I think my old friend at Yale will recall," he said, "the days when we used to meet at the old Yale fence in 1853. Even then our new Senator's stinsive as now, and I must say that he wrought havon among the hearts of the fair malds of New-Haven. I recollect with sadness that since those days we have not once met at that old fence. Our friend is going to an arena which to one of his gifts and capabilities must be most fascinating. He goes with a superb training as a citizen, as a business man, a scholar, an orator and a patriot, I can assure you that none wish him success more than his old friends who have followed his career and watched his deserved advancement.

George H. Daniels spoke next and dwelt enthusiastically on Mr. Depew's capabilities, as shown in his management of railroads. He explained the pertinence of such ability in regard to Russian national affairs, and after showing how well Americans had figured in Russian railroad enterprise predicted even more success and fame for the new Senator from New-York. Soth Low, who had come in during Mr. Danleis's

speech, was the next speaker. In regard to the fitness of the next Senator, he spoke eloquently of his honesty and sincerity, and closed by saying that the State would be well represented, and that by the election of Mr. Depew New-York State would have at last a speaking Senator on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Depew was then called upon to speak again,

and he amused his hearers with several anecdotes. Ex-Mayor William L. Strong then spoke a few words in hearty congratulation and praise of Mr. Depew and his election as United States Senator. Among other things, he declared himself an expansionist, and felicitated the American people on the opinions of the new Senator from New-York on that question.

Joseph H. Choate had joined the gathering meanwhile, and when he was introduced as the next speaker was halled with an outburst of cheers and handelapping. He was the last speaker. He said in part:

the stock is distributed so widely that it is held by individuals mostly of limited means, estates, institutions which hold the savings of the workingmen and working women, and the reserve for the protection for their policies of life insurance. Thus the voting control of these great corporations is more than three-fourths of it in the hands of the thousands upon thousands of the small investors of the country. New-York is now the second city in the world in population, and the first in the magnitude of its manufacturing interests and its commercial and financial transactions.

SHOULD SETTLE GOLD STANDARD BY LAW.

I believe from the pivotal position of our city and State that what benefits New-York helps the

knows anything against him. In all the speeches that he has made, on every conceivable occasion, the speeches of not one instance where he has left a sting in any one's breast from his words I have come here to speak the truth, and not to swing "taffy" at Dr. Depewand I say this understandingly. He is a forty-year straduate of Yale, and you will be well aware of that when you note the color of his hair. Note me, On that account I congratuate myself. But in all can twhen you note the color of his hair. Note me. On that account I congratulate myself. But in all that time he has wounded no one's feelings. The people love him. He has been named by all the people of the State of New-York, and they look up to him, and expect great things of him in this new field. I predict the fulfilment of their expectations.

MR. PLATT TO MR. DEPEW. CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE SENATOR TO

THE SENATOR-ELECT. Chauncey M Depew yesterday received the following letter from Senator Platt:

United States Senate Chamber
Washington, D. C., January II, 1898.
My Dear Depew: Now that your election is an accomplished fact, I hasten to congratulate you upon the unanimity and enthusiasm, unparalleled in the political annals of the State, with which it was accomplished. I congratulate the Republican party of the State upon the harmony and union now existing, which your elevation emphasizes, and last, but not least I congratulate myself upon the selection of a colleague so able and congenial. Yours faithfully.

The Hon, Chauncey M. Depew.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR THE SENATOR The Republican Union of the XXVIIIth Assem 216 East Eighty-third-st., adopted resolutions congratulating Mr. Depew on his election to a place "that he is destined to fill so admirably, and one that his brilliant genius and matchless versatility will not cease to dignify."

MUSIC.

Herr Emil Sauer gave his first recital last even

HERR SAUER'S RECITAL.

much indiscriminate applause from an audience evidently little familiar with the meaning of planoforte playing as practised by great artists. Those who knew, however, found much to praise and to enjoy in Herr Sauer's performance, as they did at his concert with orchestra last week. He made no bounded by about the same horizon as they did then; but within its limits he gave an exposition of a most charming art-truly poetical and fine in feeling, polished and of exquisite finish and sensitive adjustment. Herr Sauer never rises to any great height of power or of passion, but he runs a gamut of delightful and offtimes captivating sen timent. Such pieces as Tausig's transcription of the Andantino and Variations by Schubert, the Romance (Op. 28, No. 2) by Schumann, and Chopin's Berceuse he played with magical grace and with delicate and beautiful color. The minute and crystalline finish of his technique was displayed in hese things, and in Schumann's Toccata, which he took at an amazing rate of speed, but made it passionata Sonata in his hands is indeed a thing of beauty, but its proportions are much too small, and its grandeur and deep poetical meaning are missed, and in the Bolero of Chopin he seemed cold.

Two short pieces of his own, a "Sérénade Francaise" and a study called "Murmure du Vent," disclosed but a modicum of talent for composition, and rose little above the level of salon music. And at the end Herr Sauer discouraged and disheartened his admirers by finding a place on his programme for Liszt's transcription of the overture in "Tannhäuser," the performance of which in a musical capital like New-York cannot be reconciled with the dignity of an artist such as Herr Sauer has shown himself to be.

THE BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Mr. Gericke and his admirable men from Boston labored under disadvantages when they gave their concert at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. They came from Baltimore, where they played on Tuesday evening and expected to arrive in New-York at early breakfast time, as usual, but a railtropolls an hour before noon. Mme. Terning, of the solo performer of the concert and that of this evening, but Mme. Ternina was ill, and M. Saleza, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was results demonstrated, there was no loss to the pub-lic in artistic enjoyment, but the need of a tohearsal occasioned by the change caused a wait of nearly half an hour, which the people who wanted to hear the concert endured in the corridors of the hall and on the sidewalk, while the tenor ran through his two solos with the orchestra. Then came a concert which was wholly gratifying. The orchestra played Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony, er's "Eine Faust Ouvertüre" and a Brahms's waltzes superbly, and M. Saleza sang an air from Reyer's "Sigurd" and "Vainement Pharaon" from Méhul's "Joseph" in a manner that excited the greatest enthusiasm. The symphony sounded old-fashloned, of course, but there was an unexpected (and therefore the more delightful) muscularity in the overture, and with the waltzes, arranged by Mr. Gericke from the original setting for planeforte four hands (op. 39), Mr. Gericke put to shame all those who would make us believe that Brahms is always austere.

THE OPERA.

Mr. Grau tested the attractive power of Meyer beer's "Huguenots" at the Opera House last night and met with no disappointment. His people sang as well as most of them have sung before in the same parts, and, after one had become accustomed to Mme. Lehmann in so conventional a rôle as Valentine, admired its performance and satisfied one's self that as the Queen Miss Suzanne Adams had the same lovely voice and the same lack of understanding of all dramatic requirements that one might have expected after her appearance in "Roméo et Juliette," there remained nothing to do except to pay due tribute to the veterans in the cast. Shall they be extedied at this late day-Jean de Reszke as Raoul, Edouard of the same name as Marcel, M. Maurel as De Nevers, M. Plançon Saint Bris, and Mme. Mantelli as the page? It is to be hoped that no public will be so wasteful of time as to wish to read again its praise-that might have been stereotyped long ago and kept in waiting for a notice like this. There was a audience, and the opera was enjoyed to

MME. BLANCHE MARCHESI IN BOSTON. Boston, Jan. 18.-Mme. Blanche Marchesi made her first public appearance in America in this city The comment of foreign critics upon her ability had awakened great interest here, and the

audience before the artist appeared to-night was in the mood to test those opinions. That the ex-pectations of all were satisfied were shown by the pectations of all were satisfies were shown by the frequent and lavish appliause and the words of high praise heard afterward. The remarkable range and quality of voic were not more pleasing than the unusual fineness of interpretation and the rare degree of dramatic ability displayed by the singer in the varied numbers of her programme.

MARRIED.

DAVIS-KING-On Tuesday, January 17, 1899, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Elizabeth Tompkins Klag, daughter of Mr. John Alsop King, to J. Edward Davis. GUMPERT-CRAGER-On Wednesday, January 18, 1899, by the Rev. Eaphael Benjamin, M. A., Emma Crager to Max M. Gumpert.

HOLLISTER-SHELTON-On Wednesday, January 18, 1809, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. J. Wesley Brown, D. D., Harriet Mary Shelton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Gregory-Shelton, to Frederic Kellogg

KELSEY-ALLIS-On January 18, 1899, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Michael Cashman, No. 308 bth-ave., Henrietta Latitta Allis, daughter of Mrs. C. E. Allis, to Albert Washburn Kelsey, of Phila-PURDY-CLERKE On Wednesday, January 18, 1899, at the Church of the Incarnation, by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, D. D., Jean Edgar, daughter of the late William B. Clerke, esq. to William Macheven Purdy.

MITH-HARD-On Wednesday, January 13, at St. Bar-tholomew's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Devid H. Greer, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, Julia Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard, to Augustine Jacquelin Smith.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be en-dorsed with full name and address.

ABENDROTH-Suddenly, at her residence, Port Chester,
N. Y., Tuesday, January 17, 1890, Ann Maria Fraser,
widow of William P. Abendroth, in her 79th year,
widow of William P. Abendroth, in her 79th year,
Funeral on Thursday, January 19, at 1 o'clock, at St.
Peter's Church, Port Chester, N. T.
Trains leave Grand Central Station at 10:06 a. m., 11:08
a. m. and 12:05 p. m.
Interment at convenience of familia.
Kindly omit flowers.

ALBREE-On Wednerday, January 18, 1909, at her red-dence, No. 34 West 50th-st., Florence Tucker, wife of Frederick W. Albree, and only daughter of Ann Augusta and the late John C. Tucker. Functal services will be held at her late residence on Friday, January 20, at 10 a. m. Interment at convenience of family.

COFFEY-On Wednesday, January 18, at 2:20 p. m., in his 80th year, Major Edward Lees Coffey, late of H. B. M.'s East Indian Army.

Funeral private. Dutlin and Richmond papers please copy.

DICKSON-On Monday, January 16, 1800, at his late residence, The Ariston No. 1,750 Broadway, John Dick-son, formerly of Cincinnati. Services will be held at The Ariston Thursday, at 11

A. m. Interment at convenience of the family. DUNCAN-On January 16th, 1899, at her residence, No. 399 Grand-ave, Brooklyn, N. Y. Harriet B. Duncan, widow of Pavid Duncan, in the 85th year of her ave. Funeral services Thursday, January 19th, at 2 p. m.

GOODWIN-On Tuesday, January 17, Annie Sutton Goodwin, wife of Hefry J. Goodwin and daughter of the late Cornellus K and Chera B. Satton. Funeral service at her sitter's house, No. 14 East 11th-st., Friday, 'he 20th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. HART—At Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, January 17, 1800.
William Halsey hart, forme by of Brooklyn and Orange County, N. V., and 86 years.

LEGGET—At Browville, N. f., January 16, 1800. Ada, wife of Alexander Legget, age 45 years.
Funeral will be held at her late residence on Friday, January 20, at 12.30 of clock.
Carriages will be in waiting or arrival of trains l'aving Grand Central Depot. Harlem Railroad, at 11:35 and White Plains at 11 o'clock.
Please omit flowers.

LOINES On Tuesday morning, January 17, 1899, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, Catharine Scarth Loines, in her

M'CRAEDY-On January 16, Theodora McCraedy, daughter of the late Thomas and Ann Roorback McCraedy, aged 83 years.
Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madisonave, and 44th-st., on Thursday morning, at 9:30 o'clock. NEITHERCUT-Sudden's on Tuesday, January 17, 1888, at Bridgenort, Conn., Richard N. Neithercut, Interment at Albany, N. Y

PERRY—At Saranac Luke, N. Y., January 16, 1800, Edmond Haves Perry, son of Mrs. Mary Hayes Perry, of Bloomfield, N. J., aged 21 vears. Funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, Thomas E. Hayes, No. 24 Benamast, Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, January 19, at 2-30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Carriages will neet train leaving Barclay-st. 1:20 p. m. Kindly omit flowers.

SAGE—At Hackensack, N. J., January 10, Lucas F. Sere, in the 30th year of bits age. Funeral services at the house Thursday afternoon at 2:20. Train leaves Cortandi-st. at 1:30; Chambers-st. at 1:30. STONE-At Redlands, Cal., on Monday, January 11, 1806, Henry Chase Stone, youngest son of Emma F. and the late Medad W. Stone. STRANGE-On January 16, 1899, at his residence, No. 1 West 72d-st., New-York, of pneumonia, William

WOOD—On Weinesday, January 18, Phebe H., widow of Edward II. Wood, in the 78th year of her age, Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 221 West 45th-st., on Friday at 11 o'clock a m.

A.—The Kenalca Cemetery.—Private station, Harlem Railroad, 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 Rast 424-st.

Special Notices.

Daily, \$10 a year, \$1 per month. Dally, without Sunday, \$8 a year: 90 cents per months Sunday Tribune, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1. Semi-Weekly, \$2. POSTAGE—Extra postage is charged to foreign countries. except Mexico and Canada, and on the daily in Net

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AT CHICKERING HALL, TO-NIGHT. Executor's Absolute Public Sale This (Thursday) and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'Clock

AT CHICKERING HALL. (Admission Free. No Reserved Seats, VALUABLE PAINTINGS SELECTED FROM THE POWERS ART GALLERY

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Foreign mails for the week ending January 21, 1886,

Will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postofiles
as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier
than closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS. TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

BATURDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spith, Portugal, Turkey, Expt and British India, per s. La Brietagne", via Havre detters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne"), it 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. a. Amsterdam, via Amsterdam (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam"); at 9 a. m. cupplementary 10:39 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Strida" in Queensiown, at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. laland detters must directed "per Island").

PRIETED MATLER, ETC.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays take Printed Matter, etc., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, etc., for other of Europe. American and White Star steamers of Europe. American and White Star steamers of Europe. American and White Star steamers of Cunard, Freich and German steamers on Thursdays, and Cunard, Freich and German steamers on Saturdays take Printed Matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the Closing of the Supplementary Trans-Atlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST
INDIES, ETC.

THURSDAY—At 2.30 a. m. for Progreso, per steamer
from Mobile; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1.30 p. m.) for
Nassau, N. P., Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Mantanillo and Cienfuegos, per s. s. Santiago; at 1 p. m. for
Jamaica, per s. s. Dadley; at 3 p. m. for Brazil and
Lr. Plata countries, per s. s. Roman Prince v. la Pernamouco and Rio Janeiro (letters for North Brazil must
be directed "per Roman Prince").

FRIDAY—At 7 s. m. for Brazil and La Plata Countries,
per s. s. Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio
Janeiro (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per
Coleridge"), at 10.30 a. m. for Haitl, per s. a. Prina
Willem III "latters for Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad,
British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per
tired, via Ponce; at 1 p. m. for lord Rico, per s. s. Winifred, via Ponce; at 1 p. m. for langua and Haitl, per
s. Navahoe.

SATURDAY—At 9.30 s. m. (supplementary 10 s. m.) for
Barbados and Demerara, per s. s. Fontabelle; at 10
a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island,
Jamaica, Savanilla, Larthagena and Greytown, per s. s.
Allai (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per
Altai"); at 10:30 a. m. for Cuba, via Havana, per s. s.
Concho (letters must be directed "per
Concho (letters for Costa Rica per
steamer from New-Orlea

Miquelon, per steamer from Ha.Hax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at \$300 p. m., connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at \$300 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily (except Monday) at 7 a. m., connecting closes here every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 2:30 a. m., connecting closes here every Tuesday and Saturday. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

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